

1952

OFFICIAL NCAA

# FOOTBALL

*Guide*



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*The Official Rules Book and Record Book of the*  
**NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION**



But aiding the coaches and the two-platoon system is a new rule calling for an official's timeout after every kick by the offensive team.

The forward passer, under 1952 rules, is considered a ball carrier even if the ball is in flight. This affords the passer more protection since he may now ward off tacklers and blockers with his hands or arms. The penalty for a foul on the passer is to be exacted from the line of scrimmage, whether the pass is completed or not.

In an effort to discourage rough play and make it more costly, ejection from the game has become mandatory in cases of flagrant personal fouls. Complaints that many teams were beating the snap of the ball brought about a rule prohibiting the center from tilting the ball more than 45 degrees on its longitudinal axis. It is believed the new rule will help officials notice any movement of the ball more readily.

The rules committee also called upon coaches, players and officials for stricter control of play. This appeal, as well as the stronger suspension rule, resulted from the celebrated Johnny Bright and Kazmaier incidents.

Bright's jaw was broken after or during the first six plays of a game between his Drake team and Oklahoma A&M at Stillwater, Oklahoma. Drake claimed Bright had been willfully attacked. Oklahoma A&M officials admitted the blocks on Bright were illegal but denied they were intentional.

As a result, Drake withdrew from the Missouri Valley Conference and was followed by Bradley.

Kazmaier suffered a broken nose and other injuries in Princeton's finale against Dartmouth.

Despite these evidences of rough competition, an estimated 100,000 youths played football on the college level last season, yet only one of the dozen deaths attributed to the sport came from this group.

When San Francisco, Loyola of Los Angeles and St. Bonaventure announced abandonment of football, soon after the close of last season, it seemed that the epidemic of the previous year was being continued. But, where more than 40 colleges dropped the sport before the 1951 season, only a half-dozen have departed from the gridiron this year.

### NATIONAL RATINGS, 1936-1951

The Associated Press poll of sports writers, originated in 1936, annually determines the rating of the college grid powers, and the poll's No. 1 team is generally recognized as the national champion.

Counting 10 points for a first place rating, 9 points for second, and so on, Notre Dame is the 16-year leader with 77 points. The Irish won four national titles in that span.

In years prior to the writers' poll, the Rissman and Knute Rockne trophies, symbolic of the national title, were awarded annually from 1924 to 1936.

#### 16 YEARS

1. Notre Dame (4)	77
2. Michigan (1)	62
3. Army (2)	50
4. Tennessee (1)	50
5. Minnesota (3)	40
6. Oklahoma (1)	33
7. California	30
8. Alabama	29
9. Ohio State (1)	24
10. Duke	24

#### NATIONAL CHAMPIONS, 1924-1951

1951—Tennessee	1932—Michigan
1941—Minnesota	1931—So. California
1940—Minnesota	1930—Notre Dame
1939—Texas A&M	1929—Notre Dame
1938—Texas Christian	1928—So. California
1937—Pittsburgh	1927—Illinois
1936—Minnesota	1926—Stanford
1935—So. Methodist	1925—Dartmouth
1934—Minnesota	1924—Notre Dame
1933—Michigan	